Abstract

Apparatus for treating pleurae with electrical energy includes a cannula including proximal and distal ends defining a longitudinal axis therebetween, and an array of electrodes disposed within a lumen of the cannula and deployable from the distal end of the cannula. The electrodes may extend in a direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis when deployed from the cannula, thereby defining a plane. During use, a pleura to be treated may be exposed or the cannula may be inserted into a thoracic cavity until the distal end is adjacent the pleura. The electrodes are advanced from the cannula such that distal portions of the electrodes extends away from one another and lie within a plane. The distal portions are placed in contact with the pleura, and electrical energy is delivered from the electrodes to treat the pleura, e.g., to ablate cancerous tissue and/or cause coagulation.